young women at our works in New Jersey, about ites from the city. DAVID FELT, No. 190 Wist. WANTED - 20 MEN TO CARVASS THIS City and Brooklyn. Active men can make good age, from \$2 to \$5 per day. Apply 175 Brooklyn, casument office, Shill H.S.

WANTED-PAMELIA SEWERS AND girls to learn straw sewing. Apply to Mrs. WANTED-SPECTACLES, BOOKS (NEW NTED—SPECTACLES, BOUNG (182 and old) bought, sold, taken in exchange, or re-and old) bought, sold, taken in exchange, or co-rand and Forgyth sta, up stairs, or at the Book pectacle stand, corner Grand and Eldridge sta

WANTED S FIRST CLASS OPERATORS

WUDUH PROOFH WE PONH PROHB W. —A new system of private correspondence, which has no equal, and can be learned in five minutes perfectly. Sirable for sentimen or ladies. N. B.—Any letter written by this system can only be read by the one it is addressed to. As entire controlling, by the constitution of the controlling of the

WANTED AT WALLACE'S OFFICE.

WANTED-A SITUATION AS CHAM-

TANTED-PERSONS WHO WISH TO

VANTED—LADIES TO LEARN TO OPK-verte on Singer's and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing sachines; the bidnes gauge and hemming taught— an learn a trade—to-ries from \$1 to \$2. Apply at the truer of Pearl and Sent's size, over the grocery store, vooklys.

ANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES army, 800 shie bodied men, between 21 and 35 rs; pay \$11 per month, furnished with board, cloth-and medical attentioner; also 26 good musicians tod for artillery and tutantry bands. For further correction, apply at the prisaries recruiting renders. 115 Cedar st. GOOD MANY WOMEN WANTED DAI-

by Good signations, good wages, girls had a small girls wanted immediately at the ad Home, 188 Hierenth st, cor 6th ave.

To, Conducted by a respectable America m12 0°161 RTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKERS WANT

young man who understands the above business y find steady employment by applying before I p.m GEO. BLAKELY, 434 Hudson st; ni2 3 412

ABORERS WANTED-200 MEN WANT-ATHERS WANTED FOR NINE HOUSES on 30th st, bet 5th and Madison aves, at 9 shill er thousand. BRIAN.W. ANEE. n11 4*183 EGAR MAKERS WANTED-5 GOOD workmen can have steady work and good prices.

76 Carmine st.; also a good stripper. n12 2*164

METAL SPINNERS—WANTED—A man as journeyman, or to take a share in a small lop; one who understands lamp work preferred; also boy that has been at the tin business. Apply to 45 nn st, 2d floor, in the rear. COAL

LARGE SUPPLY OF THE BEST FAM-ily coal on hand, and of which I am selling tovo, tor furnace, at 35 per ton, accessed and delivered, mmy rands, corner Kius and Greenwich, cor New wery and Boosevett, 137 Duane st, and 63 Canal, tr Allen. MATTHEW CLINTON, 112 24ac 148

PRIME ARTICLE OF COAL.—BEST
Red or White Ash, for Stoves, Grates, Ranges and
urnaces, well erreemed and delivered, at 50 per tou.
are Nut, 54 %; weight warranted, or forfeit the
al. Yard by Worth et, bet Church and West BroadD. F. LAWLEE.

LL MY COAL DELIVERED, SCREENED,
from under cover-Ocal and weight of 1,000
a. warranded. Varie cover of Houston and Guille, at late Hannersley, and at my old-time with the man and West. Orders left in story of Greenevich ill be promptly situated by R. Mackette. 10 therein.

OAL—BEST PEACH ORCHARD—

Red and White Ash, and Lehigh Coals,
At Lowest market price, at
QUERIPEL, 110 Canal street, and 499 Sixth ave.
n10 24a. 191

Red Ash, Reservened and Set verea from Yards, B Rowery, 211 Greens, 479 Broads, and 488 Houston rest. Not. 54; White Ash, Brokes, Ess or Stov., 4 75, Red Ash, Egg or Stove, 25 06, Less, if taken om boats. JACOR WISIKE. om boats. JACOR WIGHER.

NCHUYLKILL COAL—RED & ASH, MEGG

and stove, \$4 50: White Ash, all since, \$4 50: Red
sh, small stove size, \$4 25: Nut Coal, \$4. This coal
of the best quality, and is delivered in prime order,
the above prices. A liberal deduction to those order,
and the stove prices. A liberal deduction to those order,
the above prices. A liberal deduction to those order,
the above prices.

JUHEN R. WELLER, 200 Coat
th st. 84.25 PER TON—COAL, RED ASH, ore, range and furnace, red ash, locust meuntain d Lehleh, at lowest cash prices; also kindling wood, ard 187 and 189 West 19th st, between Th and 8th nS 46ac*138

54.50 COAL PERSONS WISHING the best in the narket, carefully prepared and honset works will et it by applying at yards 20 Grand 30 Stanton and I Orchards L. Brandon and Stanton and Stant

FOR SALE.

OR SALE-SINGER BEWING MAchines, Wheeler & Wilson's, and lessons given by liss A. E. BECWN, from I. M. Singer & Co. Garacy lachine twist and all kinds of stitching done at 3th roadway, up thairs. OR SALE—1 SIX-HORSE POWER EN-gine and boller, also a large chaser, with helting, harling, and pullice complete. Apply 39 Maiden Lane, nis 37125 COR SALE—POULTRY OR BUTTER Stand one of the best stands in Washington market, for ale cheep, Inquire of Mr. KIDNEY, \$43 Sixth ave, n19 8 245

OB SALE IN FULTON MARKET THE butter stand, 186. Inquire at the stand, as 6 16

NEW AND SECOND HAND SEWING MA-chims for sale. Whosler & Wilson's, Orover and saker a and others. Machines bought, exchanged an repaired. Ladies learned to operate. 116 Land of the looks cast from Broadway. JOHN L. HOUR WILL

Q USHES—FOR SALE—TWO BUSHE MA-ching—one large, and one small, also steam boiler receing table, spoots, boards, and other appurionance connected with the manifecturing of rushes. The shole to be said together at a reasonable price, for cath Address RUSHES, Box 506, Sun office. — 119 6737.

SEWING MACHINES BOUGHT & SOLD— YINKIS & LYON'S, WHEELER & WILSON'S, WEED'S, and GROVER & BAKER'S ALWAY'S ON MAND, AND WARRANTED, AT 411 BROADWAY, EAGLE SEWING MACHINE CO. MACHINES AT ALL FRIGES FROM SE TO \$125, LD MACHINE DEWING MACHINES FOR SALE-SEX

ond hand Singer's Wheeler & Wilson's and Gre-ver & Batter's these for each. Machiner bought, ex-changed, and requiring. The only reliably place in the city for second hand machines. Wanted to purchase or can all the Wheeler & Wilson's G. A. DUR-DIR. His Broodway, recent me states. WANTED TO EXCHANGE OR SELL_S

A company of the property of t



PRICE ONE CENT

CLOTHING

NUMBER 8536

FURS! FURS! TRULY CHOICE FURS. LIKE PRECIOUS METALS,

ALWAYS MANTAIN THE FULL VALUE,

SUCH AS HAVE SEEN PREPARED BY

AND SENT TO US, THEIR AGENTS, IN NEW

YORK.

SOON FIND OUT WHERE BARGAINS
THEY RECOMMEND THE FURS, AND
THE FURS RECOMMEND THE FURS, AND
THE CROWDS OF LADIES ENTERING DALLY
THE GREAT WESTERN AND NORTHERN
FUR TRAFFERS DEFOT AND
FUR TRAFFERS DEFOT AND
OTT 24ac 159 DEARE, MANAGER

O?? 24ac*1SI DRARS, MANAGER.

FURS. FURS. FURS. LADIES, NOW IS

the time to get your Furs, and CUTBILL, of 109
Fulton as, Browskyrs, up shairs, is just the man who
can surely you with a nice a set of SABLE, MINK.

FITCH, SQUIRREL, do, and as cheap, if not cheap
or, than any manufacturer in the edge. But call is

set, than any manufacturer in the edge. But call is

set, than any manufacturer in the edge. But call is

set, than any manufacturer in the edge. But call is

set, than any manufacturer in the edge. But call is

R. B. Gentlemen's FUL GLOVES of the best quality always on hand or unde to order. Don't forget the No.—160 FULTON ST., up stairs, Brooklyn. 325 45 25 FURS—FURS—FURS—

FURS—FURS—FURS—

BHPORTANT TO LABORS:

Furs are now offered in country trude at 60. 188

Fullon st., ap stairs, at the following LOW prises:

French Kink, test of half cape, until and cufts

60. 60. Victorine, muff and cufts

7 reach Salle, half cape, until and cufts

60. do, Victorine, muff and cufts

7 reach Salle, half cape, until and cufts

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60. do, Wiffin, from \$6 to

60. do wiffin, from \$6 to

60. do

TURS, FURS, FURS—BUY TOUR FURS

FURS—FURS—NEW YORK FUR CO.—
IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
The New York Fur manufacturing Company, Depe S3 CHATHAM ST. offer to the ladies of tile city the best selected stock of Furs to be found, and at the following rates, which will be found to be 50 per cent CHEAPER than any other house in the city.
Water Mink × cape, with Minff and Cuffs, \$10. French Mink × cape, do do \$12; French Mink Minffs, \$250; Water Mink do do do \$10; French Mink Minffs, \$250; Water Mink do do do \$20°; French Mink X cape, \$60°; French pes, es 50. ater Mink, French Mink, and French Sable Victor-es, \$3, \$3,50 and \$4. rench Sable, French Mink, Water Mink, Stone Mar-tin, and Fitch, large capes, \$4, \$4, \$6 capes and Victo-

ADIES, YOU MAY SAVE ONE-HALF your money by purchasing your Fore at the New York Fur Manniscturing Go, No. 33 Chatlann et. We get the rew furz direct from our agents in the North and West, which enables us to other these truly great barreins. REMOVAL : REMOVAL ! REMOVAL !

MOVAL: REMOVAL: REMOVAL
CHEAP DRY GOODS.

HAVING TONOVOL OF SEVENSE
HAVING TONOVOL OF SILK Shawls, Meriso, Cloaks, Flannels,
Sheetings, Shirtings,

WET GOODS FROM THE STEAMER
New World—Calleces, delaines, muslins, Cauten
fannels, shirts and drawers, blankets, table cloths,
half-hoss, black and colored cloth, &c. &c. For aslo
low for cash, by JAMES SAMPLE, 45 Catharine st.
all 9-19

CORPORATION NOTICES.

TITT OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF Primare.—Burnay of vine Receives of Parm.—
Primare.—Burnay of vine Receives of Parm.—
Price of vine Receives of Taxes, New Court House.

3 Chambers street—New York, November 8, 189.—TO

AX PAYERS. Notice is hereby given that I per cent
vill be added on the first of December on all taxes reasining uppaid. Also, that 9 per cent will be added on
the 15th day of December.

To avoid detention and a crowd, tax payers are reperted to call early this month.

Office hours from 3.—1. 2.9.—1.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NOTION TO CONTRACTORS, Scaled proposals

NOTION TO CONTRACTORS.—Seeled proposals directed to "Deniel E. Delevan, Oity Inspector," and indorsed with the name of the bidder written throons and the words "Proposals for the exclusive right for five years to remove all the night soil of his Oity, and for carrying away all the cautents of the Six and for carrying away all the cautents of the Six and for carrying away all the cautents of the Six and for carrying away all the cautents of the Six and for carrying away all the cautents of the Six and for carrying away all the cautents of the City Inspector, No. 1 Centre street, until the 12th day of Nowmber, 1809, at 10 'clock, noon, at when time the same will be publicly eponed, for the right and performance of service contained and specified in the following resolutions, adepted by the Board of Aldermen, August 1, 1859, and approved by the Board of Aldermen, August 1, 1859, and approved by the Mayor, September 26, 1859, to wit:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby directed the sides and privies, both liquid and solid thereof, beyond the Jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners of this State, without nuisance, under the following restrictions and specifications, to wit: The contractor to provide, every night in the year, vessels at each and every dock set apart for that purpose, the aggregate tomage of which vessels shall not be less than fifteen nundred tons burden, to recolve, retain and transport beyond the harboy, all the contents of the sewager carts. Such vessels to be of proper size to receive add sonteuts at any state of the titles, and said vessels the morning.

The contractor chall not use any duraphas scow of the morning.

The contractor chall not use any duraphas scow of the morning.

pe tignascered and property bulkheaded, with covered hatchways and tight hatches, which shall be closed, except between the hours of ten at hight and sunrise is the morning.

The contractor shall not use any duraptag soow of vessel, nor shall he disposit or permit any of the centents to flow from add vessel into the river within the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners, under the penalty, as prescribed by the laws of the State, of one hundred dollars for each and every officiae. The contractor and his surreties to become bound to held harmless, and to be lishing to the corporation, and to all persons interested, including scavongers in the performance of their work. For any penalty, expense of damage which may arise from the neglect or default on anid contractor to furnish proper and atflictent looks as each and every wharf or doct, so he writtent delay, ignamented to the commission of the contract. The contractor of the following of the security, by two householders of techniqualized to file security, by two householders of techniqualized to file security, by two householders of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful proper and sufficient boat at each and every dock to be of the tunnage shove mentioned, for said service, with the first proper and sufficient boat at each and every dock to be of the tunnage shove mentioned, for said service, with the first proper and sufficient boat at each and every dock to be of the tunnage shove mentioned, for said service, with the first properties to exceed that said contract, or to furnish forty-eight hours after notice of the action of the Common Guncell relative to the award of said contract to him, it will be deemed that said contract has been shall made that or of 1857, and the same shall immediately be re-advertised and re-let, the difference or loss to the Corporation.

The right being hereby reserved to reject any and all proposals or bids received if deemed to the inserted of the Corporation.

Blank forms of proposals and estimates can be obtained on the Corp

proposals or bids received it because the Corporation.

Blank forms of proposals and estimates can be obtained on application to the City Inspector.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,

124140 BOARDING.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, ALSO A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board; also a few young ladies, Apply at 9 Dover et, near Frankfin Square, no 9 24ac 135 A T 5 THOMPSON ST—GOOD BOARD, a pleasant rooms and drugts beds for \$8 a week: also a room with grate suitable for a man and his wife; also warm and wall lighted marker.

BOARD-2 OR 8 YOUNG LADIES CAN D be accommodated with good board and a pleasant home in a private family; those using a sewing ma-chine at home preferred. Apply at 25 Clark st. near Spring. BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—
Pleasant and desirable rooms may be had at 242
Hicks et, enitable for families or single gentlemen.—
House contains gas, bath, Ridgewood water, &c., near
Wall and South Ferries. To those desiring the comforts of a home, this affords a favorable copportunity.
Terms moderate. BOARD-TWO OR THREE SINGLE MEN D (mechanics preferred) and one or two respectable females can meet with good board and a comfortable home at 12 Oliver street, a few doors from Chatham Square. A single room now vacant, suitable for three or four friends wishing to be togother. In 13 2 18

BOARDING—A FEW SINGLE GENTLE— dated with board and pleasant rooms, with the use of gas and cold and warm baths; terms \$3.50 per week. Apply at 145 East Sist at, let house east of 2d aye, BOARD—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISH-ed, with board, can be obtained for married and single gentlemen, at reasonable terms; also a few res-pectable young ladies; call 198 West 24th st, 5th ave-no 24ac*190

DOARDING—2 OR 8 MEN CAN HAVE A Beomfortable home where there are no children and only a few boarders kept, by applying at 148 Third ave, bet 16th and 17th sta. 54 floor.

DOARDING—A FEW SINGLE GENTLE— Boso; also a goatleman and wife, can be accommodated with board. A room to lef, furnished or unfusible or BOARDING ON THIRD AVE—A FEW EE-spectable young men can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, at \$3 per week; day boarders \$3 50, by applying at 168 Twenty-eighth et-age 54 ave.

MEALS AND LODGINGS CHEAP—WARM single bods 10cts. a night. Gentlemen and wife, Sitts.; full meals, it couls; co-dece and cakes, 5 cents; codes alone, 5 cents; at 16 Leacens st., near Canal. The daily papers takes.

THE NEW YORK SUN

MONDAY WORNING, NOV. 14 1859.

MINE of wealth is contained in this on word, "Economy," when properly understood and rightly applied—lessons for the young and the old, the rich and the poor, the politician and the laborer. To be economical is not to be mean or parsimonious, though these terms are often mistaken for it. Economy is a just and proper regard to what is essential to prosperity. With-out if wealth would most certainly keep at a distance. The most successful men of our country, those that have risen to affluence, were distinguished as economists. STRPREN GIRARD, BILLY GRAY, (as he was familiarly called,) and JOHN JACON ASTOR, were each as conspicuous for their habits of economy as for their great wealth. These men, it is true, always practiced prudence and discretion, which, combined with economy, produced wealth.

It cannot be too strongly impressed upon th

minds of young men that economy is the first step on the road to success and to fortune. It does not follow, of necessity that they must forego-nich things as are essential to comfort and com venience, either in living or in dress. Neither does it require abstinence from such recreations and social privileges as a due regard to health and the development of the human frame way demand. But whilst engaging in amusements and pastimes, proper care should be had that they be not led too far, and too much time wasted. Economy should also be studied and practiced a well by those charged with public trusts as by individuals. Yet, we fear that so far as they are concerned the word has become almost obso-lete. If our city fathers would take a few lessons in economy, what a blessing it would be to our tax ridden citizens. The order of former times seems to have been reversed, and instea of studying to carry on the Government with strict regard to economy in the expenditure of money, they seek means for personal advance-

ment at the expense of the public interest. When will public men learn economy? Not until an indignant people shall turn schoolmasters and teach them the value of the word. But, aside from the waste of money, improperly spent by profligate officiels, the example set before our young men is most pernicious. They see with what impunity the public are plundered, and draw their lessons of life from the practice of those who sit in high places. The consequence is that thousands of young men, allu: ed by the hopes of a speedy fortune, through polit-cal influences, the moment they attain their majority, become politicians and abandon everything else. In the end, they are disappointed, ruined, lost. Young men should boware of thes pitfalls, and let their motto be, from the outset, 'Honest labor, Prudence, and Economy."

Sardinia and Switzerlas A d fliculty has sprung up between Sardini and Switzerland, which is thus explained by

Paris correspondent:

In spite of all the efforts of friends and unpires, the affair of the steamboats estained by Sardmia from the Federal States of Switzerlend, is likely to become serious. These boats were bought by the Federal Council for 400,00 france; they are three in number, the Raletzky, the Bonedik and the Ticino. They were placed during the Austrian rule, beneath the protection of the canson of the Fort of Laveno. The approach of Gammatur's forces chised the tiny fleet to seek refuge in the middle of the lake, in Swiss waters. Once there Austria immediately bargained for their sale, and agreed to give them up to Switzerland, as payment of an old debt of 400,000 francs, still due to the Federation for stores and equipmonts furnished some time ago.

Bardisda, will not consunt to this chaffering, and insists upon an old maxim of the rights of warfare, which declares all vessels to belong to the fortress in whose service they are exployed, and therefore the tree elegences would belong of right and necessity whose service they are employed, and therefore the three steemers would belong of right and necessity to Bardinia, as part of the assession of the fortrees of Layeno. Aiready has a decree been issued to pre-vent them pavigating in Sardinian waters, under peraity of capture. Thus the same intellectual narrowness which has caused the war and all its

The Capital of Morecco.

The following is some account of the ancient capital of the Moorish dominions. Morocco, or Merakach, having been ruined by disastrous wars and depopulated by the plague, is now only wars and depopulated by the plague, it now only the shadow of what it formerly was. "Leon Af-ricanus says that "it is a city larger than Paris, where the King has his palace, which is more sumptuous and more magnificent than any oth-er in the world." At the commencement of the seventeenth century Morocco had a population of 600.000; it now scarcely reaches 30.000. The city was founded in 1073; its walls, which at-test its former splendor, embrace a circumference test its former spiendor, embrace a circumference of six miles, and are pierced by eleven double gates flauked by towers; gardens and ruins fill up the greater part of the ground within the walls. The medern city is similar, with regard to its architecture, to the other cities of the emwalls. The modern city is similar, with regard to its architecture, to the other cities of the empire; its streets are narrow and irregular; the houses are composed of a court with galleries round it, which lead to long and narrow rooms, the windows of which rarely look into the street. Many of the houses are built of stone, but the great majority are constructed of a kind of mor tar composed of sand, lime, and earth, which is besten hard together between planks placed on either side of the wall as it is being built. There are several large open squares, or market places in Morocco, but, like the streets, they are neither paved nor sanded. There are several mosques, the brincipal ones being those of El Koutoubia and Muzim, that of the Bantous, and that of Sail Belabese, the patron of the city. The Sultan's palace is outside the walls; it consists of a vast group of buildings surrounded by pleasure and kitchen gardens. There are sho a masque and large courts, where the Sultan gives his public audiences. Like Hue, the capital of Cochin China, all the buildings form a complete layrinth of walls. The Jews are not well treated in the empire. At Morocco, they occupy a special quarter, which is surrounded by a wall, the gate of which is closed at night and during the whole of Saturday, and guarded by a caid. The Jews are the only tinmen and tailors in Morocco; the Moors only exercise the trades of shoemakers, carpenters, masors, locksmiths and weavers of halks and guadoures.

Extraordinary Story.

Extraordisary Story.

The following strange story appears in the Union du Var: Sir Edwand Egeron, nephew of Sir Robert Prest, has just left Nice for Grasse. This young man has been occupied for several years in procuring the information necessary to discover a will made by one of his uncles, leaving him a fortune estimated at thirty-two millions—part of the fortune consisting of thirty houses at London, and an entire street in Edinburgh. This will, after the death of the testator, could not be found, and all attempts to discover it were fraitless. In August last, the Reverend Mr. Hisrarl, a Catholio Priest at Dublin, received in confession a declaration to the following effect:—The opulent testator, some time ago sailed for Italy in the Ville de Grasse, a steamer which sunk near the lies d'flyeres. All his effects and papers were lost, but he himself was saved: he was, however, afficted with rheumatism, and having had to stop at Nice, died there. Just before his death he made his secretary write to his nephew to beg him fo come in all haste; but the secretary, supposing that he would make a new will in favor of the latter, and having a spite against him, did not send the letter. When he made this confession the ex-secretary was on his death-bed, and he prayed the priest to do what he could to repair his wrong. Sir E. Figerton is now about to endeavor to obtain at La Grasse and Cannes, information as to the precise spot in which the vessel went down. He hopes that the trunks of his decased nucle may still be infact, and that in one of them he can find the will. A company is being organized at London to assist him in getting up the vessel. He has consented to advance 20.000% in English money towards the expenses, and to give 5.000,000% out of his inheritance if the will be found at the bottom of the ocean. In the lost vessel were large sums in money and other articles of value belonging to other persons; and the question has arisen whether the English company way not retain all the wealth it may fish up.

Accident to the Steamer Connecticut.

In addition to the facts in regard to the collision near New London on Wednesday morning, between the steamer Connecticut and the dyster sloop Kitty Ann, which we published yesterday, we give the following from the New London Chronicle of Thursday:

The Kitty Ann's bowsprit struck the steamer en her starboard side, a short distance forward et the wreel-house, crushing in the side-sheathing, and forcing it's way some six feet into her. At the point where it came through is located the cook room, and at the time of the accident a group of the heat hands were there eating breakfast. One of them, Was O'BRIKES, was struck by the intruding he were; and fairly impaled on it, his abdomen being tota open and his body penetrated in such a manner as made a gheatly and exceedingly pairful wound, which can hardly fail to prove fatal. His left thigh was partially denuded of flesh where the howsprit passed along it. He cell helpless, and though he was assisted and raised up as quickly as possible, he was terriby realised by the beding water from the coppers which flowed upon him as he lay on the floor.—His left hand suffered most by water, being ecalded—or rather cooked—into a shocking condition. Dannis Galavan, the other man injured, was thrown overbrard by the shock, and remained in the water five or six minutes before jured, was thrown overbeard by the shock, and remained in the water five or six minutes before he could be rescued. It seems probable from his appearance that he has received some internal injury. It is doubtful whether he can recover. O'Burga has since died.

A young so'dir attached to one of the Eng-lish regiments in India has written to his friends in Boston. The Truesier says, the letter datails with minuteness the marches and countermarches

in Boston. The Tracester says, the letter datails with minuteness the marches and countermarches of the soldiers in the performance of their disagresable duty, undergoing hardstips which it would seem almost impossible, in that burning climate, for a European to endure and live. As a general thing, he says, the Sepoys retired upon the approach of the English army. In one case, however, a band of persons called "Fanatus" rushed upon the soldiers with the ferecity of tigers, and were repulsed with difficulty. The miserable remnant of the once powerful Sepoy army, which revolted against the power of England, is now here need in on the Himnlays Mountains, and is fast dying off from disease and starvation.

In regard to the wounded found upon the field, the writer makes the following remarkable statement, and as he speaks from his own experience, it can undoubtedly be relied on: "People wonder that in the list of killed, no wounded are mentioned, but the fact is if any one is found wounded on the field they are put to death. This is for the reason, that if able to move and manage a weapen, they will strike at the English soldiers as they pass.

The writer of this letter has seen considerable.

weapen, they will strike at the English soldiers as they pass.

The writer of this letter has seen considerable service in a brief life time. Born in Scotland, he embarked, when quite young, for the United States, and lived for a number of years in a town in this vicinity. He then left for California seen after the gold discovery; from thouch he went back to Scotland and enlisted for the Crimean war, fought in all the battles of that campaign, including the closing scenes of Sebastopol, returned home, and was then sent to quelithe revolt in India. Perhaps he will next find himself advancing in the direction of the great Chirese capital, Pekin, so multifarious are the duties which England now requires of her soldiers.

The Marksville Central Organ, of the 29th ult., says: The late heavy rains have done immense injury to the cotton crops on the bayous. There was a great deal open is the fields, on a great majority of the plantations, and the cotton bas been literally beaten in the ground by the violent pelting of the rain. The loss will be found to be very considerable. During the storm, last evening, the gin house of Dr. Cressmaw, a plantar in the Big Bend of Bayou de Glaize, was struck by lightning, and set on fire. Some twenty-five or thirty bales of cotton was burnt.

The same paper says: On Monday morning last, about 2 o'clock, those of our citizens who live in the vicinity of the court-house and jail, were aroused from their slumbers by the loud cries and the screams of some one apparently in great terror and agony. These were soon ascertained to proceed from the jail, which was occupled at the time, fortunately, but by one criminal, supposed to be a runaway slave, who had been arrested and confised a waiting rec'areation by his master. It was soon apparent that he has set the cell on fire in which he was confined, and that instead of effecting an escape, he must had set the cell on fire in which he was confined, and that instead of effecting an escape, he most perish in the flames lit by his own hands. Efforts were made to fires open the door of the dungeon, but to no avail, even after the key had been turned as the negro had fired the inside of the door itself, the outside being of iron and so expanded by the heat of the burning wood, that all efforts to force open the door were ineffectual, in the short space of time allowed. The flames in the meantime had caught the abody with the floor and other portions of the cell and were bursting ont of the windows and with the most horrid yells and screeches of agony the poor wretch expired.

ny the poor wretch expired.

The town of Richmond, La., has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. On the 2d inst., about 3o'clock, a fire was discovered in the office about so eleck, a new was discovered in the office of the Gazette, which soon enveloped the estab-lishment in flames. The destroving element then communicated to the adjoining buildings, until the whole town was a scene of general con-flagration.

flagration. Organization of Another Territory.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, says the Washington Star, has received from New York city a letter, in which was enclosed soveral circulars of various descriptions, all urging the Importance of an immediate, permanent and dial sattlement of the aboriginal population of the United States, and stating what steps had already been taken in order to secure the accomplianment of such an object. It is proposed also, to form a United States Aboriginal Department, The territory designated for this purpose is the Indian Territory lying west of Arkansas and when properly organized, to bear the title of the "Indian Territory of Neosho." In advocacy of this scheme, the writer says: I we have enfranchised the Anti-American Spanish of New Mexico and California—we have made Usah with her population of the refuse of all the world, and her politico-religious hierarchy, an integral part of the Union to be represented in Congress, —while the people of the proposed Neosho, with whom they are not to be compared in point of fitness for American citizenship, are made their subjects. We are not, however, prepared to advocate the full representation of Aboriginal territories. For the present it would be an exceedingly delicate question, one which may, perhapa, he discussed with more profit by a future generation; but we do not think that at least, not only the the south west territory—Nooho—but but some six or eight equally extensive sections abould be organized as Aboriginal Territories—that Congress should create an Aboriginal Department, placed under a Secretary as are other Departments of the government. And, further, that at this, "The Aboriginal Pepartment," the several Aboriginal Territories should be annually represented. Organization of Another Territory.

The Rocky Mountain News, of Oct. 27, contains the following items :

tains the following items:

Dr. Muddleres, who has recently returned from the South Park and Tarryail diggings, reports the miners as doing exce dingly well. There had been two falls of enow, but it remained on the ground but a short time, and, up to the time of his departure, the weather was fine for outdoor operations.

Meens. HEFFERS, COOFER, and Rellants, discovered gold in the Clay County lead on the 5th of July, begun work the first week in August, have averaged eight hands working since that time, (ave besides themselves,) and have taken out \$9 642, at an expense for hands, provisions, tools, & 1, of about two thousand dollars; quit work for the season on the 22d of October. They took out the last week, in 4½ days, \$982, being the best day's work of the season. Largest yield in one day, \$224 70; least day's work, 440. They have reached, in their mine, a depth of 44 feet; at 30 feet deep they drifted 100 feet on the lead. Their mine is steadily increasing in richness.

Mr. Mothugas has shown us 148 grains of wheat, the yield of two beads, grown in the garden of the Mesars. Parktson, in Denver City. The wheat stalls were found by accidents in a patch of corn, and it is supposed the seed grains were planted with the corn, which was nainted about the first of June. The stall a were found by acceleratin a patch of corn, and it is supposed the sood grains were planted with the corn, which was planted about the first of June. The grains are very large, fully one-tured larger than the best we have ever seen in in the Western States, and fully equal in sice and weight to the flamous wheat of California and Oregon. We have no doubt that millious of acres of our plains as a mountain vallies, will produce wheat, that, for quantity and quality, the world cannot excel.

A Hardened Villain.

A Hardened Villatu.

Nearly a month sgo, a man named William Isgham, of Kingsten, Ulster County left that village, under the pretence of visiting his relations in Red Bank, New Jersey, taking his wife along with him. In a few days after he returned, and stated that his wife had been taken suddenly ill, and had died. He collected all the money due him in Kingston, and left for parts unknown. Not long after his departure, a letter was received by the authorities of Kingston, from the police justice of Red Bank, which stated that the man had attempted to murder his wife, in order to save the expense of her support. Mrs. Ingham strived in Kingston or Tucaday, and complehed that her horderia at tempted to murder her, as they were crossing over a bridge, on the way to had Bank. He

pushed her from the edge of the bridge, when she fell a distar or of 40 feet into the water, and, supposing of course that she would be drowned, he made of. The poor creature, however, man-aged to crawl to the shore, and arriving at the bank, stated the above account, when she was sent to kingston.

An Ex.raordinary Case.

An Extraordinary Case.

Six Emerson Tranker, in his new work on Ceylon, tells the following remarkable story:—
"Leeat. Gerand Frantz, of the Ceylon Ride Regiment, white shooting at an elophant in the vicinity of Fort McDonald, in Oovah, was wounded in the face by the bureling of his fowing piece, on the 22d of January, 1829. He was then about thirty two years of age. On raising him, it was found that part of the breach of the gue, and about two linches of the breach of the gue, and about two linches of the barrel, had been driven through the frontal sinus, at the junction of the mose and forebead. In had sunk almost perper dicularly, till the iron plate called the 'tail pin,' by which the barrel is made fast to the stock by a screw, had descended through the paiste, carrying with it the screw, one extramity of which had forced itself fine the right neatril, where it was discernible externally, while the headed and lay in contact with his tongue. To extract the jaggled mass of fron thus sunk in the ethnoidal and sphenoidal cells was hopekeely impracticable. But, strange to tell, after the inflammation subsided, Mr. Firenz recovered rapidly, his general health was unian paired, and he returned to his regiment with this singular spier dage firmly embodied behind the tennes foom, and died eight gears afterward, on the let of April, 1836, not from the consequences of this fearful wound, but from fever and inflammation, brought on by other causes. So little was he apparently inconvenienced by the pressure of the strange body in his palate, that he was accestomed with his finger spartially to undo the strange body in his palate, that he was accestomed with his finger spartially to undo the strange body in his palate, that he was accestomed with his finger spartially to undo the strange levely in his palate, that he was accestomed with his finger spartially to undo the strange levely in his palate, that he was accestomed with his finger spartially to undo the strange levely in the present itself through the original or cut it 3 parts through, the operation was inter-rutted, chiefls owing to the carelessness and in-difference of Capt. Farrz, whose death occurred before the attempt could be resumed. The piece of iren on being removed after his decease, was fund to measure 2 3-4 inches in length, and

A Pifth Avenne Lady Buying Books.

A Piffit Avenue Lady Buying Rooks.
A correspondent of the Nowport News tells the following anocodic:
A certain New York lady, whom I shall call Mrs.
X, recently had the good luck to come into the possission of a handsawe fortize. No scoper had this agreeable change in her condition been effected, than she immediately had a "bont call" from the direction of Fifth avenue, and yielding to the tempton prevailed upon her hughesd to abandon his calling as a purreper in provisions and fish, and purchase a westlence in that aristocratic neighborhood. In due time her house was furnished in a style of magnificence which vied with "the very bost." Kooping her eyes open for every new improvement, she recently

cence which vied with "the very boat." Keeping her eyes open for every new improvement, she recently discovered that "it was about the right thing" to have books, and desirous of being up with the fashion, at once ordered an elegant reservors bookscare, and started out to purchase the material whereast it was to be filled.

Provided with a diagram illustrating the dimensions of the library—the length, breadth and height of the shelver, and so on—she called upon one; four largest publishers, and handing an astonished clerk the breasure, told him she "wanted the provides books he'd gots them with red backs, and to be serie and make them all fit the librarium." With this the lady moved away as majestically as a full blown improve a contract of the order that, in exercising his taste, the clerk had selected some a titl, in exercising his taste, the clerk had selected some a titl, in

There was no histaking that order, and this time the "red backs" went, and are probably now adorating one of our "houses of art, taste and refine-ment." Think of it, ye shaies of Shakhsirkauk, Fulnes, Brans, Mooke, and brother worthies, your brains bought by the square inch! But such is life!

We find the preparations for the coming meeting of Congress about as forward as usual at this period of the year. The new circular benches in the Hall of Representatives are finished, and a fresh and oheerful carpeting is something more than balf hid down. The new plan of seating the Members leaves vacant a large section of the hall on the extreme right and left of the Speaker, at d the desired object will be secured of having the house more directly in front of the presiding efficer. Large tables have been constructed and placed along the spaces around the margin of the hall for the accommodation of Members who may desire to write. To all aprearances a very few days will suffice to have the Hall of Representatives in order for the session. There having been no changes of note to be made in the Senate Chamber, it is not yet put in order; but as everything is at hand, a day or two will be sufficient for that purpose. The lobbles, passages, and ways of both houses have been, in a great measure, disincumbered of the sessioling, planks, and other appliances necessary during the precess of freecoing, plantering, tessellating, &c., whereby an examination of the noble edifice is much more gratifying than heretofere. The work on the dome is going steadily forward, and makes as much show as an undertaking so great, and demanding so much time and labor, could be expected to do at this stage of the progress. and demanding so much time and labor, could be expected to do at this stage of the progress.— National Intelligencer.

National Intelligencer.

A Wealthy Man.

The New York correspondent of the New Orleans Greecent gives the following description of George Law:

If anything don't pay, George Law respectfully drops it. He now owns into tenths of the Eights Avenue Relivoid, which alone is an income of a prince, and growing more valuable every day. He also ewas nearly at the stock of the 9th Avenue Railrad, which, when completed, will run through Green wich at to the 9th Avenue, and the neet to Harlem River—a 9 mile cancern. Hui the ferries belong to Law. He owns the 9th Avenue, and the neet to Harlem River—a 9 mile cancern. Hui the ferries belong to Law. He owns the 9th Avenue, and the short below the bast of the city. Law owns the Staten Island ferry-boets, and two miles of water front nearest New York, that in a few years will be worth for docks—ten millions. He really owns the Fushing Railrend; and heaven knows how much more he owns. That immense thinking brain keeps seconds lating. I don't think he goes into large operations now for the purpose of making money. I think he works to keep from stagnating. Though not a politicien, he wields a very powerful infleence upon politicies, especially upon local affairs. Most persons have an idea that he is an old man. No such thing. He is only fifty-one years old, and pressences one of those vigorous constitutions that will last him forty-nine years longer.

Goy. Whe as a Panman.

A letter writer from Efchmond, gives the fol-lowing information in regard to Gov. Wisa's repidity of penmanship: "Governor Wiss, in the character of a scribe, surrepidity of penmanship:

"Governor Wise, in the character of a scribe, surpasses, perhaps, say man living. In point of rapidity he can only be paralleled in short hand, while his writing is almost as legible as print. I had occasion some time ago to copy some writing of his, and I did so, page after page as he produced them. I started when he was about two pages shead, and, through he had to compose while I had racrely to copy, at the close of the tenth page he was attill two in advance. At this stage he was called off to dimens, and I availed mysoif of the opportunity to procure a peculiar stiple of pea, which I thought would facilitate the operation. We both set to work again structure outsy; and though he stopped occasionally to mend his pen, (he writes with a quill pen) and now and them waited rapidly round the room, while I meanwhile, wrote with all the rapidity of which I was capable, he wound up as the end of the 19th page with the two pages in advance, which he had at the start. I understand he thinks nothing of answering 35 or 3 hours he spends in his office, besides attending to other duties and receiving visitors, who occupy much of his time. What a reporter he would maker

It is not generally known, we think, how easy a matter it is to examine the bottom of a well, cistern, or pend of water, by the use of a common mirror. The New Hampshire Journal of

mon mirror. The New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture says:
"When the sun is shining brightly, hold a mirror so that the selected rays of light will fall into the water. A bright spot will be seen at the bottom, so light as to show the smallest chiese very pistuly. By this means we have examined the bottoms of wells sixty feet deep, when half full of water. The smallest straw or other small object can be perfectly seen from the surface. In the same way one can examin the bottom of goods and rivers, if the water be somewhat clear and mis sgittated by winds or rapid modion if a well or historia is under cover or shaded by build mine so that the starting will not fall near the opening, it is only necessary to employ two mirrors, using one by redeet the light to the opening, and and

Verment against the Grand Jury System. One staid Vernort is about taking a stand against the Grand Jury system. A bit, with every prespect of success, has been intriduced to the Lagislature. The following are its pro-

to the Legislature. The following are its provisions:

Sec. 1. The State's Attorneys of the several counties shall came proceduling to be commanced for all criminal offences against the law of this Seale, committed in their several counties, which shall come to their knowledge, which procedutions shall, on all cases, be commenced by complaint before a justice of the peace, except prosecutions against to was and other corporations, which last may be commanced by information before the County Court.

Sec. 2. In all cases where a person is now held to trial before the County Court, upon complaint before a justice of the peace, and not stready inducted or informed against; and in all cases where any person shall hereafter be so held to trial, the State's Attorney shall file in the County Court an information against such person for the off-nee substantially with which he stands charged in such complaint.

Sec. 3. Nothing in this set shall be construed to abridge the powers of to my grand juctors, but it shall be treated by the bign to the notice of the State's Attorney of their County all oriminal effences committed in their several towns, and to give such information and furnish such evitance in relation thereto as they may be able.

S. c. 4. The Grand Jury for the several counties shall not be surmoned to attend the County Court, unless by special order of the County Court, or two of the Judges-there d.

Richard the Third to a Small Audience.

Mr. Fosters, the Manager of a Theotrical Company playing at Bacyrus, Ohio, was sitting in a hotel, when a stranger, with a bill of the evening play in his band, entered the room, and approaching Mr. Fosters, asked what sum would induce his company to play Richard III. for him that afternoon, as he was compelled to leave town, and could not be present in the evening. Mr. Fosters, supposing that the stranger was jesting,—replied twenty-five dollars, and being asked what he would add the Rough Diamond for, he replied ten dollars. The stranger furthwith counted cut the money, and the company, on being consulted, agoed to grant the stranger's request. The stranger desired that the play should begin not later than two o'clock. Two o'clock came, and the solitary audience exeembled. Choosing an eligible position, and cocking his feet upon the back of the seat in front of him, he wai'ed patiently for the performance to begin. The bill rang, up went the curtain, and the play commenced. Never did acters do botter. They all exerted themselves to give their patron an entertainment felly worth the trice paid for it, and they succeeded. The stranger applicated vigorously at different points, and at the close of the play called Mr. Fansin lefore the curtain, who responded in a neat little speech. A dance and song followed, after which the farce of the Rough Diamond was played. The sadience laughed, roared and applanded, and, as at the close of the first piece, called out the leading acters. Richard the Third to a Small Audience.

The Cost of Learned Monkeys.

The keeper of an inn called the Golden Lion, on the road outside the Barriere de Fontaine-bleau, brought an action before the Paris Civil Tribunal against two fomales named Tarano, who got their living by travelling about from fair to-fair in a van exhibiting learned monkeys, to obtain from them 120f. for having allowed their van to remain in his courtyard for four months. They resisted the claim on the ground that the charge was excribitant, inasmuch as Tattersall's only charge 6f. a mouth for warehousing gentlemen's carriages; and they mainordered the woman to pay 100f.

Amassination at Volletri. A letter from Rome in the Courrier de Martesdie, says:—
The town of Velletri has been thrown into consternation by the following hornble event:—M. Brownesi, belonging to one of the first families in the place,
was assess a seed at the moment when he was leaving the France palace. He was about to be united
in marriage to Made, he Filtery, daughter of the
Count of Filters, excequery to the Sovereign Pontiff. He had, on the very evening, gone through the
ocrementy of betrothal, and was returning home,
when he was suddeenly assaled by two persons
wearing masks, one of whom phromed his arms,
while the other stabled him twice with a dagger. He
was not kind on the spot, but after having been
conveyed to his home, fived ling enough to make his
-ill, leaving that of his property to his intended
bride. In 1853, M. Sportast had been imprisoned
for some pulities affair, and he is thought to be the
violin of the Italian societies, who condemn to death
all who abandon them. If credit may be attached to
a wowal made by M. Sportast hedore his death, his
murderers do not belong to Velletri, but he would
not name them. A letter from Rome in the Courrier de Marferers do not belong to Valletri, but he would

Mazzini and Garibaldi Fund.

Mazzini and Garibaldi Fund.

Mazzini has sub-cribed 200f. to the Garinal Information of a militon of muskets. His sub-cription was accompanied by the following letter:

I send 200f. as my contribution to General Garinatur's fund, to which I feel sure that all who share my political faith will hasten to subscribe. The name of Garinalini sugarantee that these arms will not be employed merely in the defence of Cattolica and the Minoto. The sacred unity of our country, violated by every idea which does not embrace the whole of Italy, from the heights of the Tyrol to the Sidlian Bea, is an article of faith for him as well as for us. These arms, then, are to be used for us. It is essential that, rapidly fratern king in this subscription, Italians should display a manly resolution, and separate themselves finally from that unseemly collection of optimist co-wards who look for liberty and nationality from hypothetical conferences between furging according a sovereigns.

MAIL ITEMS, &c.

THE Canadian Parliament is to meet at Quebe Ir is estimated from reliable data that the British nation spends annually about \$2,000,000 for perfumery.

for perfumery.

Col. R. M. Hoz, the inventor of the lightning press, was thrown from a carriage, Thursday, near Poughkeepsie. His leg was broken.

Tum Jews of Cincinnati have agreed to close their places of business on the Christian Suuday, and to allow no business to be transacted on that day in their stores and offices.

day in their stores and offices.

The underground railroad brought twenty-six negroes to Detroit hat Eriday. That conductor was a Kansas man who was despoiled in the troubles in that Territory.

Thursday, the 24th of the present month, will be a National Thanksgiving day in the United States. In twenty-two States that day has been already designated.

THE Albany Knickerbocker says a follow in Albany is training a lobster to the Bath Ferry.

The Albany Knickerbocker to an a foot race with the one-horse steamer at the Bath Ferry.

The lobster is to carry weight.

Two or three wells have been dug in the

Two or three wells have been dug in the vicinity of the "frozen well," in Branden, Vt., but they do not show indications like their farcous neighbor, which is still a puzzle to the sayans.

fatrous neighbor, which is still a puzzle to the sayans.

A LETTER was lately sent from Paris in three York and a raply received back in Paris in three weeks four days and nine hours. The Vander-bilt out and the Pereis back were the mediums of transmission.

The widow of the late Henny B. Bennyrs, formerly cashier of the Bank of Bainbridge, Penn Yan, committed suicide on Sunday morning by taking landanum. She was living at the residence of her father, Hon. B. Brandary, having returned some two weeks previous to the sad event from the Insane Asylum at Casandaigus.

THERE was a great fire at Dansville, Livingston Co. on the morning of the 8th inst. All the buildings on the west side of Main street, from the Empire Store to the Bank of Dansville, were destroyed, and the buildings on Exchange street westward to the house of Capt. Hugher, where the fire was stopped.

THE NEW YORK SUY

Tream have recently occurred in secidents from chemical or lucifor which five children have been bur to one instance the three children not only immosted themselves, but

deeper they so the strenger is the get. They have reached a depth of and the water that boiled up to the THE Baltimore papers state that negro of Mrs. ALSEADT, who was con-Capt. BROWN to assist in making the

Taxage is in Bourbon county, K.f., a consisting of a man, his wife, and oil iren, whose average beight is 6 feet 4 1-2

A caught was died was 6 lost in in the legit, and weighed 160 pounds. A large family, that.

Ma son J. J. Lisskey, of Povenport, and Judge Whikhesee, of Rock Island, have be at in Chicage, for the purpose of Isring before the Board of Trade and other citizens, a sol sme which they have in contemplation for building lock in the Mississippi River, upon either sie to the Rock Island Bridge, and by which the book in the Mississippi River, upon either sie to the Rock Island Bridge, and by which the work.

In is computed that 25 000 head of Macon, or about a milition pounds of mutton, are esten weekly in the city of New York. Judging from the droves taken through our city, says the Philadelph's Pensylvanus, to an thy the Amboy cars, this region must famish the greater portion of the above. If men, according to vegetainniam, parishe of the inture of the arimals they out, Gothamites must be decidedly sheepleb, and should be moral and inodicative, or clee the moral will not hold good.

JOHN A. ANDREWS, Esq. counsel for Mr. BURNHAM, has prepared an application to the Supreme Court of Massachmetts for a write of the legality of his committal to jul, and the proceedings of the Legislature was in the matter of the exputation of Joseph Hims, and in that case the Court sustained the proceedings of the Legislature.

In 1825, when the senior Owney was Mayor.

ingo of the Legislature.
In 1826, when the senior Quacy was Mayor Ist 1826, when the senior Quart was Mayor of Bostor, a contrict was made between the city authorities and a widow lady, by which it was agreed that she should convey to the city a contain strip of land required for some city improvement in consideration of the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, to be paid to her during her lifetim sy and twenty thousand to her helr on her death. The pensioner lived until within the last few days, when the died, at the age of ninety, having drawn her salary for thirty-three years.

A MAN, hailing from Bucks County, was reb-bed, on Wednesday night, of \$456. The stranger form, d the acquaintance of a young man whom he met in a city railread car. The two after-wards entsuch atwern in Menket street. The country man desired a plug of tobacco, and the young man got it for him, and shoved it into the pecket of his rural friend, and at the same time extracted the Bucks County man's pocket book, containing \$75, and than made off, hetly pursued by the victim, but the third effected his eccape.

W. Moos g, of West Babylon, was rafely delivered, on the 7th inst., of a pair of twins, more remarkably united than were the Siamese Twins. The pair were female children, perfect in form, but joined breast to breast from the collar bone to the umbilical. There was one breast bone on a ither side, and the ribs of both children were joined to these bones. There was but one liver in common but double in size. The heart was of the same conformation. There was one kidney to each child, but they were double.

THIRT : SEVEN vessels, says the Boston Tras-THIRT SEVEN vessels, says the Boston Proveller, arrived at Gloucester last Sunday, from the Bay St. Lawronce, with fares averaging 125 bbls. This is a small catch for a five months voyage, as of will leave the crews with but little money. A very large fleet is still absent, and may yet thing home good fares, if the weather thould prove favorable. The Gloucester vessels are the last to leave the Bay, and every year are the gainers by their prolonged stay, frequently making handse me trips after the vessels from all other ports have arrived home.

Among the sciens of the house of Bonavanta is a son of old Lucius, the Prices de Canine. The

other ports have arrived home.

Astong the acions of the house of Bonararre is a sone of old Lucius, the Prices de Canine. The young man is a priest of the Romish church, and being the partonal protege, and favorite relative of his imperial consin at Paris, has seen himself raised from one clerical dignizy to another, till at last, the influential post of Private Socretary and Almoner to Pie Noso him self had to be accorded to him. Nothing class stands between him and the purple of the Cardinal, but the fact that he is not yet thirty. It is thought, however, that the law may be varied from to suft the case, and that on the decease of Pie IX., he may be made Pepe, through the influence of Narolson III.

On Sunday evening last, two young mean named Pather Rulay and Thomas Mullican, were passing up Martin street, Providence, R.I., when they met two other young mean, one of whom was named Michael Winn. Mullican and Winn jostled each other as they passed.—Both stopped, turned about, faced each other, had some high words, simultaneously stripped off their coats, and come snood a fight, while Rilly and Winn's companion stood and looked on. They fought some time, when Mullican received a blow is the head, which affected the brain, and caused his death on Wedneeday evening. The police were put upon the track, but nothing as yet has been heard from Winn or his companion.

but nothing as yet has been heard from Wirele or his companies.

The new telegraph which connects Nantucket with the Continent is something of curiosity in its way. Commencing at Nantucket it runs to Smith's Point on poles, ben miles; then three miles under ground over Smith's Point; from thence to Tuckernuck, two and a half miles under water; then two miles under ground access to Muskeget; two miles under ground access Muskeget; sight railes under water across the server than the chappaquidic; three and a half miles under ground across Chappaquidic; one mile under water across the "Swimming ground," and thence one mile on poles to Edgartown. Total, 11 miles upon poles, 10 1.2 ander ground, 14 under water.

It is usual at the different gambling tables on

ground, 14 under water.

It is usual at the different gambling tables on the Continent in case of a person having lest considerable sums, and literally being left with nothing, for the Bank to give sufficient messy to enable the anfortunate loser to leave. A Fruesian, the other day, at Wiosbaden, played his last forin away. The Bank gave him forty florins, to leave with. With that he went to Bankeim, a small place famous for its beths, but yet in its infancy. There he risked what remained of his forty florins, and, with them, succeeded in breaking the Bank, and comize away the winner of seven thousand five hunging him aren, returned to Wieshaden, and parting the maren, returned to Wieshaden, and past right me aren, returned to Wieshaden, and past lent him.

Int him.

The Charlestown correspondent of the Baltimore American writes as follows:—There were considerable stir in town, on Saturday, it having been announced that Mrs. Lyde Mark. Child, an authoress and posites of sems repute, had arrived in the afternoon train. On inquiry, it was ascertained that the hely was a Mrs. Spring, from floaten, flips is quite a fine-looking lady, about 50 years of age, and dresses with much tasts. She is accompanied by a young man, who represents himself as he said he did no want to see her, and immediately had a talegraph dispatch forwarded to fire. Child as a the said he did no want to see her, and immediately had a talegraph dispatch forwarded to fire. Child as a thing stating that if they had any money is apare, he would prefer his wife shouls have it. Mrs. Spring visited Brown on the Sabbath, and the said and visited him again in the afternoon. Contains treet, from I Dansville, average to obtain an interview. THE Charlestown correspondent of the Balti-